

## WORK IS RESUMED

AGAIN THE DRILL AT PROSPECT  
WELL IS IN MOTION.

All Attempts to Remove the Casted Proved  
Fruitful and it was Finally Decided to  
Crash It to a Powder and Remove It  
Like Stone—Additional Weights Were  
Added and the Experiment Proved Suc-  
cessful—The Size of the Hole is Now Six  
Inches in Diameter, and it is Thought  
That all the Trouble has been Passed.

The people of Wichita will be glad to  
read in this morning's Eagle that the  
work at the gas well has been resumed,  
and while it is true that but little pro-  
gress was made yesterday, yet the great  
walking beam was in almost constant  
motion.

Various tools were constructed to  
remove the collapsed piece of tubing  
from the bottom of the well but they  
all proved useless and yesterday it was  
determined to let the drill play upon it  
with increased weight, and crumble it  
so that it could be taken up the same  
as the pulverized rock.

It will be remembered that this cas-  
ing was crowded down into the hole  
which is two inches smaller in diam-  
eter than the tubing and caught upon  
the drill. Ten days ago the drill was  
taken out but the piece of pipe still re-  
mained and the rest of the time was  
employed in trying to remove this  
pipe.

The experiment tried yesterday work-  
ed very satisfactory and yesterday after-  
noon the men had almost secured the  
tubing in small sections.

The rest of the casing to the depth  
of 200 feet has been put down, and  
while this made no additional gains in  
the work of descending still they took  
out a large amount of debris, and to-  
day the drill will start down at the rate  
of thirty feet a day and interesting de-  
velopments are looked for.

## KAFFIR TAKES A STEP HIGHER

It is Made a Subject of Education in Wich-  
ita Schools.

On Tuesday of this week Miss Stan-  
ton, a teacher in the Franklin school,  
assigned the pupils of her room to the  
task of writing an essay upon Kaffir  
corn, and the following are the samples  
of the productions of the school, rang-  
ing from a five year old child to a  
young man of twenty.

As Kaffir corn is a subject which is  
attracting not only the attention of the  
farmers, but millers, merchants and all  
classes of citizens the essays are given  
in the exact language as delivered to  
the teacher and without the knowledge  
of the pupils that it would be published.  
It will be seen that almost every essay  
views the subject from a different  
standpoint, yet the majority are more  
theoretical than practical and but few  
actual experiences are given.

"The Kaffir corn belongs to the Mil-  
let family of plants, the same as the  
sorghums, but it is not sweet like the  
sorghums. It was brought first from  
India and South Africa. It can stand  
the drought better than Indian corn.  
When there is a drought the Kaffir corn  
will stand still and not grow any until  
it rains again. While the same drought  
the Indian corn would perish. It is  
good for Kansas, because Kansas is  
subject to drought. The leaves and  
stalks of Kaffir corn is good for fodder  
for horses and cattle. The seeds are  
used in place of Indian corn, to feed  
hogs, cattle and horses, and it is used  
to make flour and better cakes. It  
would be better for the farmers of the  
state of Kansas to raise more Kaffir  
corn which they are drought than the  
Indian corn. The seeds are about as  
large as a grain of rice or sugar cane  
seed.

"Kaffir corn is a native of Africa,  
and was first used by a tribe of negroes  
called the Kaffirs. It resembles sugar  
corn and the Indian corn. It is used  
for baking. It tastes like buck-  
wheat only a little sweeter. It is  
also used for feed for chickens. The  
stalk is used for fodder.

"Kaffir corn is a new forage plant  
from the south. It grows low, stocky  
and perfectly erect. The foliage is  
wide alternating closely on either side  
of the stalk. It does not stool from the  
base, producing two to four heads of  
grain from each stalk. It makes an  
excellent fodder either green or dried.  
It grows from five to six feet high and  
is well furnished with wide foliage that  
is well liked by cattle. On poor land  
it grows better than the corn, in dry  
seasons, in which corn has failed on the  
land, if Kaffir corn is cut down two or  
three times spring from the roots and  
the crop is kept up until frost comes.  
A full crop is from fifty to sixty  
bushels to the acre. The whole stalk  
as well as the leaves are used for fodder.  
The stalk is brittle and juicy.

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The greatest Cure of Pain  
Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 Per Bottle  
ALL DEALERS HAVE IT  
THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

the small grains on the smutch. It is  
ground in meal. It very closely re-  
sembles in looks and taste common  
corn meal and is rapidly coming in use  
for bread, pancakes and various other  
things.

"The way the Kaffir corn differs from  
the cane is that the cane is bushy at  
the head and the Kaffir corn is not.

"To see large fields of Kaffir corn is a  
pretty sight.

"Kansas produces more Kaffir corn  
than any other state in the Union, with  
the exception of Georgia.

"The southern states produce a good  
deal of Kaffir corn. Some prefer it to  
wheat flour. It is a little darker in  
color and has a different taste. It is  
ground somewhat finer than common  
corn meal. It is good for feed for pol-  
try, horses, cows, hogs, etc.

"The Kaffir corn is a native of Africa.  
It gets its name from the Kaffir tribe of  
Southern Africa, where the first explor-  
er found it.

"It resembles the sugar cane. It is a  
great success in western Kansas. It is  
also grown in all the southern states,  
and is grown more successfully in  
Georgia than in any state in the Union.

"Six bushels of Kaffir corn will go as  
far as five bushels of Indian corn and  
the Kaffir corn yields a greater number  
of bushels to the acre. The leaves of  
the Indian corn are not as broad as the  
leaves of the Kaffir corn. It is good  
for feed for horses, cattle, chickens, and  
hogs. It tastes like buckwheat when  
made into cakes, only a little sweeter.

"If planted in May or June it will be  
ripe before the first frost, but it is usu-  
ally planted in May, between the first  
and the third of June. Kaffir corn is an  
Indian plant. It is used for flour. Its  
stalk is from four to six feet high. Its  
seeds are red and some are white with  
little red spots. The grain grows in  
dense clusters. Kaffir corn is planted  
like sugar cane, with a lister or a  
drill. It is planted in almost every  
part of Kansas. The Kaffir corn and  
brown corn and sugar cane would mix  
if they were planted close together. It  
is a success in a dry climate and does  
not wilt like Indian corn. For that  
reason it is being raised to such an ex-  
tent in Kansas.

"HERBERT HATFIELD."  
"Kaffir corn is a new kind of corn  
first raised in Georgia. It grows five  
to six feet high. The heads of corn  
grow upright with from three to five  
heads on each stalk.

"Kaffir corn is smaller than a navy  
bean, reddish brown in color and each  
head is from five to twelve inches in  
length, the blades and stalks are ex-  
cellent fodder for stock and the heads  
are good for grain to feed cattle and  
poultry. The four makes nice bat-  
ter cakes and muffins or fudge. It will  
put when dry like popcorn and also is  
nice for hominy. It grows in Oklahoma,  
Kansas and the southern states.

"Kaffir corn is raised in the spring  
after Indian corn is planted, and be-  
gins to ripen in the early fall and for  
fodder must be gathered before frost,  
as frost injures it for fodder, but does  
not injure the grain heads for stock,  
poultry and fow.

"MARION PAYNE."  
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and was first used by a tribe of negroes  
called the Kaffirs. It resembles sugar  
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excellent fodder either green or dried.  
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## HE IS RICH NOW

WICHITA MAN WHO HAS HAD A  
GREAT STROKE OF GOOD LUCK.

Robert O. Deming Who Used to Live  
Here Gets Possession of a Gold Mine out  
in Washington, Almost for Nothing and  
Proceeds to Have it Worked for all  
There is in it, Which is a Good Deal—  
Has Just Refused an Offer of One Hun-  
dred Thousand Dollars—Lives at Pres-  
ent at Oswego.

Robert O. Deming, an old time Wich-  
ita boy has leaped into sudden riches.  
He has a gold mine and a big one. He  
has just refused \$100,000 for it. The  
mine is away out in Washington but  
as gold is rare enough to over-  
come freight-rates it is as good in  
Washington as if it were in Colorado.  
Mr. Deming is a brother-in-law of C.  
W. Bittling and is now living in Oswe-  
go, Kansas. The last issue of the Col-  
fax (Washington) Gazette describes  
the mine as follows:

"A Gazette reporter, while in Baker  
City, Oregon, a few days since, visited  
the Baisley-Elkhorn mine on Elkhorn  
mountain, sixteen miles northwest of  
Baker City. The mine, one of the  
great properties of the world, is now  
under the management of R. S. Cates  
of Colfax, resident manager of the  
Deming Investment company, here.  
The mine is owned by R. O. Deming of  
Oswego, Kansas, and was bought by  
Mr. Cates at foreclosure sale in June.  
A judgment for \$25,000 held by one of  
the Baker City banks was foreclosed.  
Shortly prior to this Mr. Deming, who  
had loaned one of the heavy stock-  
holders some money on his interest,  
asked Mr. Cates to investigate the mat-  
ter, and that gentleman after several  
visits concluded that a great gold prop-  
erty existed there, and recommended  
its purchase. This recommendation  
Mr. Deming concluded to follow and  
the purchase of the mine resulted, Mr.  
Cates being in charge.

The Baisley-Elkhorn was discovered  
by Sam Baisley, a Baker City mining  
operator, in 1885. Mr. Baisley discov-  
ered a ledge of rich gold sulphurets and  
during the next few years took out a  
good deal of money, a small mill being  
erected to work the ore, a part of the  
rich concentrates being saved and  
shipped to Portland, where they were  
sold. In 1888, Mr. Baisley sold out and  
did not work the mine very successfully  
and in 1888 or 1889 sold out to J. W.  
Nelson, who organized a company in  
Portland. The new company erected a  
Bryant mill at a cost of \$40,000, de-  
veloped work and was undertaken and  
the mill was run for about two years.  
A chlorinating plant was also used,  
and the rich concentrates shipped for  
reduction. For some reason the con-  
duct of mining operations was not suc-  
cessful, and it is estimated that fully  
\$300,000 in gold was run down the  
small mountain stream, while a much  
smaller amount was saved. Under the  
Bryant management \$40,000 in divi-  
dends were paid to the stockholders,  
and the company ran in debt and the  
foreclosure followed. The mine and  
mill were finally shut down in 1894.

When Mr. Cates bought the mine in  
1895, development began in a con-  
servative spirit. The old mill was par-  
tially torn down and rebuilt with an  
idea of permanence. Careful investi-  
gation of the concentrates and tailings  
was undertaken, and the latter was  
found to contain an average of 100  
tons. Mr. Cates made a few shipments  
of the concentrates and tailings to the  
Tacoma smelter, which yielded a profit  
and then shipments of the mine ore  
were made. The latter were successful,  
every step taken was successful. Finally  
last fall the mill having been put  
in good shape, an experimental run  
was undertaken. The mill was run six  
days on ore from the mine, some re-  
maining concentrates and a lot of tail-  
ings. The clean up in the mill amount-  
ed to about \$1,500, while the concen-  
trates shipped to Tacoma brought \$1,  
300 more. The total expense of mining  
and milling was \$2,000, and the ex-  
cess of shipping was \$1,000, giving a  
profit of \$3,000. The mine is a con-  
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